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ARGENTINA

See items: 36-14; 36-25.

AUSTRALIA

36-1 More than 200,000 refugees have formed an international organization in Australia, known as the United Council of Migrants, to protect the rights of stateless migrants. The persons the Council represents are stateless and are without national diplomatic or consular bodies to represent them; it is thought to be the only organization of its type in the world. The Minister of Immigration authorized its formation. By acting as a link with the Australian Government, the Council will serve as a contact between the Government, social groups, other Australian representative bodies and the migrants; this will tend to facilitate their integration into the Australian community, work towards eliminating misunderstandings and help those who are stateless to achieve full Australian citizenship. (Long Island Press, Jamaica, New York, 10 December 1953)

36-2 Under its resettlement programme for 1954, the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration has announced that 20,000 Europeans out of the year's target of 117,600 will go to Australia. Some 12,500 will come from Germany, with the Netherlands, Austria, Italy and Trieste making up the remainder. Australia is among the leaders in ICEM's list of immigration countries, having received 85,800 of the 146,000 moved under the Committee's auspices since it started operations in February 1952. (ICEM Press Release No. 58, 9 November 1953)

36-3 Two shipping companies - one French and the other Italian - have chartered two passenger liners for service between Northern Europe and Australia to be used primarily for Government-sponsored migrants; passengers paying full unsubsidized fares will, however, be accepted if accommodation is available. The ships will sail from Bremerhaven and make calls at Piraeus and Fremantle on their outward voyages. (The Times, London, 22 September 1953)

36-4 The Minister for Immigration has announced that 3,000 additional British migrants would be brought to Australia in 1953-1954 under a revised federal government nomination scheme. He stated that planning had been proceeding on the basis of an intake of 90,000 migrants for 1953-1954; the 3,000 migrants proposed would be in addition to the normal intake of British migrants, who amounted to about half the total of all immigrants admitted. The proposal permits an increase in the number of British immigrants that would be brought about by admitting this number without their first having to find nominators in Australia; the 3,000 would include men, women and children, and they would be housed in hostels initially. The Minister learned while in the United Kingdom that numbers of desirable immigrants have been unable to take advantage of the assisted passage scheme because of lack of nominators in Australia. He added that more children could now be brought to Australia and it had been decided to examine the facilities for child migration. The number of 90,000 migrants would be reviewed early in 1954 in the light of the economic absorptive capacity of the country. (The Times, London, 6 October 1953; Australian Weekly Review, No. 53/40, 14 October 1953)

36-5 A report produced for the Home Office by Mr. John Moss and entitled "Child Migration to Australia" reviews the conditions in the Australian homes which have been receiving children emigrating from the United Kingdom. The author expresses the hope that the report will give an impetus to this kind of emigration, since he believes that many children in children's homes in the United Kingdom have better prospects in Australia if carefully selected and of suitable age. Since the end of World War II, some 2,000 children have emigrated under a scheme designed primarily for the emigration of children who have been deprived of normal home life, although sometimes children have been accepted by voluntary organizations for emigration from their own homes because of some parental difficulty. The author indicates that Australian authorities consider that about five years of age is a suitable minimum

age for emigration and that no child over twelve years should move. He was also impressed by the thoroughness with which the interests of child migrants are safeguarded and by the standards of care he found in operation. (The Times, London, 6 October 1953; Manchester Guardian, Manchester, England, 6 October 1953)

See also items: 36-14; 36-25; 36-33; 36-39; 36-40; 36-41.

AUSTRIA

36-6 Latest statistics indicate that 286,460 refugees are still living in Austria. Immediately after the end of World War II there were approximately 1,700,000 refugees in the country; about one million have left Austria over the past eight years, and some 300,000, most of whom were German-speaking natives of the countries which formerly belonged to the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, have acquired Austrian citizenship. The refugees still remaining in the country constitute more than four per cent of the Austrian population. (Austrian Information, Vol. VI, No. 18, 17 October 1953)

See also items: 36-2; 36-14; 36-24; 36-46.

BELGIUM

36-7 Because of recent mining disasters involving Italian workers in Belgium, the Italian Government is suspending the recruitment of Italian miners unless a guarantee of their safety is given. (Corriere della Sera, Milan, 29 October 1953)

See also items: 36-22; 36-41; 36-44.

BRAZIL

36-8 Immigrants are continuing to arrive in Brazil in large numbers, coming particularly from Portugal, Italy, Germany, the Netherlands, Spain, Greece and Japan; in 1952 the country absorbed 85,000 immigrants and could accommodate a larger influx if means could be found for financing

their transplantation. Immigrants possessing special skills or some capital are most likely to succeed; unskilled labourers find life difficult, and of the 6,000 Italian agricultural workers entering the country in 1952, about 1,500 returned, being discouraged by low wages, high living costs, and the hottest Brazilian summer in thirty-four years. At present the largest flow of immigrants is coming from Portugal, which is favoured because of its historical and linguistic relationship. Among the smaller immigrant groups, the most successful are probably the Dutch and Japanese, who operate co-operative farms. Many of the new Japanese immigrants are being installed in remote regions where increased food production is needed but where Brazilians are reluctant to settle. (New York Herald Tribune, Paris Edition, 10 November 1953)

36-9 In a preface to a new publication relating to the problems of emigration, the Italian Under-Secretary of State points out that during 1952, about 20,000 Italians emigrated to Brazil; of these, 7,797 were assisted, and of that number 249 returned freely through consular repatriation and 1,051 on their own, representing a percentage of 7.5 per cent as against a figure of more than 20 per cent in 1951. The Istituto di Credito per il lavoro italiano all'Estero has brought about the colonization by Italians, wholly or partly, of more than 8,700 hectares (3,600 in the state of São Paulo, 2,100 in the state of Goyaz, and 3,000 in the state of S. Caterina. (Italiani nel Mondo, Rome, 25 September 1953)

36-10 During the period since June 1953 the improvement of lands assigned to the Italian-Brazilian Company for Colonization was initiated; many hectares of land have been cleared, streets laid out, and the arrangement of dwellings for workmen and local labourers systematized. Nursery gardens for the future colonists have been established in accordance with a plan of wide cultivation ranging from typical tropical products to vegetable greens. A colonization experiment has recently been inaugurated near Concordia with persons expressly chosen from the Veneto region; although the possibility of mass migration to Concordia is for the present ruled out, there is a good chance for the influx of single organized groups. (Realtà, Rome, 2 October 1953)

36-11 The Brazilian Government has decided to authorize the immigration of 9,000 Japanese families before the end of 1956; 2,010 families are already installed in a region of the Amazon. Before the war, some Japanese families immigrated to the state of São Paulo, where they are occupied in market-gardening. (News, International Catholic Migration Commission, Geneva, October 1953)

See also items: 36-14; 36-40; 36-41.

BRITISH GUIANA

36-12 It is reported that eighty-four labourers were recruited to work on farms in the United States in 1952 as compared with 100 in 1951. (United Nations document A/2413/Add.8)

CANADA

36-13 The effect of the immigration regulations adopted in 1952, which restricted immigration from the Mediterranean countries, Asia and the West Indies to closest relatives of Canadians and cases of exceptional merit, has now become apparent. The total of new arrivals in the first ten months of 1953 is smaller than that for the same period in 1952. In the first ten months of 1953, 143,722 were admitted as compared with 146,236 for the same period in 1952; 40,390 came from the British Isles, as against 36,637 for the same period in 1952; 7,796 from the United States, as against 7,904 for the same period in 1952; 61,568 from North European countries, as against 57,472 for the same period in 1952; and 33,968 from all other countries as against 44,223 for the same period in 1952. (Statements issued by the Statistical Unit of the Immigration Branch, Department of Citizenship and Immigration of Canada; New Commonwealth, London, October 1953)

36-14 In the three months' period of 1 June to 31 August 1953, 17,069 migrants from Europe went to Canada under the auspices of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration; during the period, ICEM re-settled 27,625 persons (June, 7,610; July 10,759; August, 9,256).

Other receiving countries, in addition to Canada, were Brazil, with 3,412 immigrants; Australia, with 2,362; Venezuela, with 1,286; United States, with 1,258, and Argentina with 1,174. Half of the Europeans emigrating during the period came from Germany, with the remainder drawn principally from Italy, Trieste, Austria and Greece. (ICEM Press Release No. 42, 24 September 1953)

36-15 The Deputy Minister of Citizenship and Immigration, speaking before the Twenty-Second Conference of the Canadian Institute of Public Affairs, stated that if the flow of immigrants into Canada continues at its present rate for the next eight years, the country will have admitted and retained two immigrants for every three Canadians born during that time. Such a flow of immigration, he indicated, would supply at least three-quarters of the additions to the Canadian labour market, and he predicted an annual average rate of immigration of 175,000, an annual rate of natural increase of 17.5 per cent and a Canadian population of 17,500,000 by 1961. (The Labour Gazette, Canada, September 1953)

36-16 The Canadian Chamber of Commerce has urged the Government that as part of its policy of selective immigration, everything possible be done towards securing more immigrants from the United Kingdom and France as well as from other sources. The Chamber believes that Canadian policy should aim at a population of 30 million by 1975, but to achieve this, there will have to be more immigrants than have been admitted in recent years. While approving the general policy of the Federal Government and the Department of Citizenship and Immigration, the Chamber noted the decline in the number of immigrants during 1952 and in 1953, and pointed out that unless that trend is reversed, Canada is likely to fall short of the population goal in 1975. (In 1952, 164,000 immigrants were admitted, and in the first half of 1953, 20 per cent less were admitted than in the first half of 1952). Among other points the Chamber made in favour of more immigration were opportunities for experienced farmers on land still unoccupied or land left vacant by the movement to the cities, the need for increased

population to make the Canadian transport system economical and efficient, and new employment opportunities created by immigration. It also suggested that the Government consider the extension of assisted passages for selected immigrants. (The Times, London, 27 October 1953; New York Times, 25 October 1953)

36-17 In view of the anticipated shortage of labour in Canada as early as 1961 as a result of a falling-off of the birth rate in the 1920s and 1930s, Dr. Louis-Edmond Hamelin of the School of History and Geography of Laval University, in an article entitled "Insuffisance de main-d'oeuvre", appearing in Relations Industrielles, Vol. 8, No. 3 and referred to in the Labour Gazette, Canada, for September 1953, suggests that Canada bring in 700,000 immigrants to make up for the shortages in certain age groups of the population. In order to assure an ample supply of workers and to make certain of a continuing demographic and economic development, Dr. Hamelin suggests immigration not on an uncontrolled basis, but in a rational movement calling for immigrants in the age groups which Canada lacks. Particularly he advocates the entry in the next ten years of 700,000 persons, the majority of whom should be between the ages of twenty and thirty. (Labour Gazette, Canada, September 1953)

36-18 The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, which held its 68th convention in August 1953, criticized the immigration policy of the country. It urged a restriction of immigration during the winter months, recommended transferral of the responsibility for immigration to the Department of Labour, and called for the creation of an immigration commission with equal representation from labour, management and government. (The Labour Gazette, Canada, September 1953)

36-19 The percentage of professional people coming to Canada as immigrants has increased steadily in the past few years, and in the first six months of 1953 it rose to 11 per cent. The Department of Citizenship and Immigration reported that of the gainfully employed persons admitted to Canada during the first six months of 1953, 4,167 professional persons

and another 505 were listed as managerial and administrative workers. The total number of gainfully occupied persons who came to Canada during the same period was 42,303. A continuing survey of Canadian professional and scientific manpower strength in relation to present and future requirements, begun in 1951 by the Technical Personnel Section, Economics and Research Branch, Department of Labour, has reached the stage where it is beginning to provide concrete information. According to the results of this survey, the scientific and professional personnel will continue to be in tight supply in the foreseeable future, despite a striking growth since World War II in the number of persons in these categories. (News, International Catholic Migration Commission, Geneva, October 1953)

See also items: 36-25; 36-29; 36-33; 36-38; 36-39; 36-41; 36-47.

CHILE

36-20 In a preface to a new publication relating to the problems of emigration, the Italian Under-Secretary of State reports that the Istituto di Credito per il lavoro italiano all'Estero has brought about the colonization by Italians wholly or partly, of a total of 32,949 hectares (1,700 at San Ramon and Mirador; 31,000 at Linares; and 249 hectares completely settled at La Serena). (Italiani nel Mondo, Rome, 25 September 1953)

36-21 It is reported that negotiations have been initiated for the transporting to Chile in March 1954 of 300 Italian immigrants and their families in accordance with the programme of the Chilean Government to colonize its under-developed agricultural areas with European manpower. (Italiani nel Mondo, Rome, 25 September 1953)

See also item: 36-41.

CHINA

36-22 It has been announced that the Governments of Belgium, Denmark, France, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland have promised

to give asylum and hospitality to 227 sick and elderly refugees of European origin now living in China. The group includes aged, blind, sick and tubercular cases, several patients in need of mental nursing, and eighteen close relatives of these refugees. This resettlement will be financed from the United Nations Refugee Emergency Fund. The number of registered difficult cases, sick and elderly refugees whose emigration calls for special arrangements, is estimated at 670; they are among a total of 15,000 refugees of European origin in China. (United Nations Press Release REF/41)

COLOMBIA

36-23 Colombia announced her intention to join the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration. Her adherence brought membership in ICEM to twenty-four; one-third of the countries are Latin American. The Colombian Government recently established an Institute for Settlement and Immigration, with an eventual budget of $200,000,000. (ICEM Press Release No. 41, 23 September 1953)

36-24 It is announced that preparations are under way for the first immigration movements which come under the new government plan. These will probably start by the immigration of Hungarian refugees who are at present in Germany and Austria; it is estimated that about 300 of them will go to the Bayocà region. An Italian Commission, composed of delegates from the Istituto di Credito per il lavoro italiano all'Estero, has also visited Colombia to arrange with the Government and the Colonization Institute for the arrival in the near future of Italian colonists; approximately 4,000 Italian immigrants in family groups are expected within three months. The Government will also assure the assistance of foreign specialists in colonization matters, and it is announced that a Dutch expert will arrive shortly in Colombia. (News, International Catholic Migration Commission, Geneva, No.13, November 1953)

See also item: 36-41.

DENMARK

See item: 36-22.

FRANCE

See items: 36-3; 36-16; 36-22; 36-25; 36-41; 36-49.

GERMANY

36-25 Since the end of World War II, 400,000 Germans have settled outside their country. The largest number, 70,000, are in France; most of them are former prisoners of war who were permitted to stay permanently when they showed little inclination to return home. In the same manner, 20,000 Germans found a new life in the United Kingdom. Since the official inclusion of Germany in Canada's immigration plan, 60,000 Germans have come to the Dominion. Other countries which have received large consignments of German immigrants include: Australia, 17,000; the Union of South Africa, 7,000; and Argentina, 6,000. Emigration to the United States has been resumed on a large scale, with 26,000 Germans expected to be admitted annually in the coming years. (Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant, Rotterdam, 16 October 1953)

36-26 In accordance with the results of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration Conference at Venice, 117,500 Europeans will emigrate overseas in 1954; to this number should be added 300,000 Europeans who will emigrate without government assistance during the coming year. These numbers are small when considered in the light of the frequent opinion that western Europe has a surplus population of 6 million, of which 4 million are Italians and 1 million Germans. It is reported that this should not be regarded as corresponding to the real situation. It is true that since World War II and in spite of the losses caused by the war, the population of Europe has increased by 20 million persons; this figure does not, however, represent entirely a natural increase, because nearly 11 million refugees and expelled persons from the East, as well as many hundreds of thousands of repatriates from Italian and Dutch colonies, must be taken into consideration. It is also

necessary to consider the importance of the lengthening of the life span; the present over-population of western Europe is only a temporary one. In ten or fifteen years, there will no longer be one because of the low birth rate, the increased capacity of European production, and the fact that in regard to average age, the population of Europe is getting younger. For these reasons, the western European governments are trying to limit emigration somewhat. The Federal Republic of Germany permits the emigration of persons belonging to the following categories: members of families of men who have already gone overseas; single women; agricultural workers and farmers; and unskilled workers. The emigration of specialized or highly skilled workers is not desired; this point of view is shared by many other western European governments. The governments of countries of immigration overseas require skilled workers for the development of their industries, and in many cases they have permitted the admission of unskilled workers on condition that a percentage of highly qualified European workers and technicians be included as well. (Stuttgarter Nachrichten, Stuttgart, 28 October 1953; Mannheimer Morgen, Mannheim, 31 October 1953)

36-27 In a discussion on migration problems undertaken by the Zeitschrift für Geo-Politik, the opinion was expressed that extensive emigration from Germany should no longer be considered. Emigration problems in Germany are regarded too much from the point of view of conditions of emigration as they were in the years 1870-1890, when about 250,000 Germans emigrated annually to the United States; they undertook the most difficult work in agriculture, but they had a chance of becoming rich and socially respectable farmers. Until 1890 they received 160 acres of land; today one can scarcely find in Germany young men from farmers' or agricultural workers' families who would like to emigrate. The emigrant of today does not wish to work in agriculture; moreover, the agricultural worker emigrating to America today must have capital to invest. It is characteristic that when the Swiss Farmers' Union attempted in May 1953

to engage German refugees from the Soviet zone as farm workers, not one candidate responded to the appeal made in thousands of leaflets by the German agricultural labour exchanges in refugee camps. (Zeitschrift für Geo-Politik, Darmstadt, September 1953)

See also items: 36-2; 36-8; 36-14; 36-24; 36-38; 36-44; 36-46.

GREECE

See items: 36-8; 36-14.

HUNGARY

See item: 36-24.

INDIA

36-28 The Government of India has announced partial relief for about 50,000 of the neediest among the 8,000,000 Hindu refugees from Pakistan. The essential part of the new plan will give quasi-permanent ownership rights to refugees in the houses they are occupying if these belong to the Government or were left behind by Moslems who fled to Pakistan in the religious disturbances of 1947 and thereafter. (New York Times, 8 November 1953)

See also item: 36-42.

ISRAEL

36-29 Israel, which had the difficult problem a few years ago of mass immigration, must now face the equally difficult problem of mass emigration. During the first six months of 1953, the number of Jews who emigrated from Israel was greater than the number of immigrants. In 1952, 13,571 Jews left the country; half of this number went to the United States and Canada, while the remaining persons went to various countries of the Middle East and Europe. Many of the emigrants from Israel belong to the middle class and commercial sphere of Europe, the Middle East and Asia. For the majority of destitute, ill and persecuted, Israel is a better country than the countries which they left; this does

not apply, however, to businessmen and merchants, who were suddenly transferred into a life of hard physical work and a low standard of living. This situation has induced the government to make an inquiry into emigration, the results of which have not yet been published. (New York Herald Tribune, Paris Edition, 23 September 1953; Basler Nachrichten, Basel, 13 October 1953)

ITALY

36-30 The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in opening the sixth session of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration at Venice, requested ICEM members to take a realistic look at Italy's overpopulation problem. He indicated that it was the result of a temporary bottleneck built up over the past twenty years and attributed it to the cutting off of Italian emigration during the past years, forced repatriation of Italians from territories and colonies lost as a result of the war, and to the country's limited economic possibilities; he denied that the acute demographic pressure in Italy was the result of an abnormally high birthrate. (ICEM Press Release No. 47, 13 October 1953)

36-31 Since its establishment in February 1952, the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration has assisted close to 20,000 Italians to resettle overseas; it expects to increase this total to approximately 33,000 before the end of 1953. In 1954 ICEM hopes to move 45,400 Italians. (ICEM Press Release No. 43, 1 October 1953; Corriere del Ticino, Lugano, 9 October 1953)

See also items: 36-2; 36-3; 36-7; 36-8; 36-9; 36-10; 36-14; 36-20; 36-21; 36-26; 36-32; 36-45; 36-49; 36-50.

JAPAN

See items: 36-8; 36-11.

MADAGASCAR

36-32 In accordance with a request made by the Italo-Madagascar Society, negotiations are now in process for the sending of Italian masons to Madagascar. The request calls for bricklayers and cement workers;

workers must be qualified, but not necessarily specialized. They would be employed in Diego Suarez, which has a somewhat damp, but healthful climate. (Il Sole, Milan, 27 August 1953)

MEXICO

See items: 36-47; 36-48.

NETHERLANDS

36-33 Between January and September 1953, approximately 28,200 emigrants departed from the Netherlands. By the end of the year it was expected that several shipments by boat or plane would raise this figure to an annual total of about 30,000. Principal countries of destination were Canada, Australia, the Union of South Africa and New Zealand. (Het Parcol, Amsterdam, 22 September 1953)

See also items: 36-2; 36-8; 36-22; 36-24; 36-26; 36-44; 36-44.

NEW ZEALAND

See item: 36-33.

NORTHERN RHODESIA

36-34 The leader of the Northern Rhodesian white population expressed an interest in seeing the 50,000 whites in the territory increase to 200,000 within the next few years and to 500,000 within the next decade. It was maintained that they were essential to the area's development. (New York Times, 29 November 1953)

NORWAY

See items: 36-22; 35-41.

PAKISTAN

See item: 36-28.

PORTUGAL

See item: 36-8.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

36-35 The restriction on the number of children in families immigrating to Southern Rhodesia has been relaxed. Previously, unless there were special circumstances, immigrant families were restricted to those consisting of father, mother and a maximum of two children under the age of sixteen; the amended regulations allow for up to four children under the age of sixteen. (News, International Catholic Migration Commission, Geneva, December 1953)

36-36 Total immigration into Southern Rhodesia in the first seven months of 1953 totalled 6,136, a drop of more than a third compared with the same period of 1952. Of these new settlers, 2,903 came from the United Kingdom and 2,323 from the Union of South Africa. (The Times, London, 21 September 1953)

36-37 The Prime Minister of the Central African Federation has stated that one of the main tasks confronting the Federal Party will be to get as many Europeans into the area as possible, bearing in mind that immigration must not be excessive or create any setbacks as a result of the conditions created by settlement. He indicated that immigration to Southern Rhodesia will always have to be selective owing to the multi-racial society and to the fact that only those who will adjust to the new environment satisfactorily should be admitted. (The Times, London, 7 October 1953)

SPAIN

See item: 36-8.

SWEDEN

36-38 As a result of the presence of approximately 22,000 Estonians in Sweden, an Estonian university with a faculty of law and one of arts and sciences is being planned in Stockholm. It is estimated that Canada has 13,000 Estonians, the United States, 12,000 and the United Kingdom and Western Germany about 5,000 each. Some migration to Canada and the United States continues. (News from Sweden, Release No. 576, 14 October 1953)

See also item: 36-22.

SWITZERLAND

36-39 Switzerland has agreed to provide a haven for ninety tubercular refugees now in Trieste. The arrangements have been worked out by a representative of the International Committee of the Red Cross; the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration will move the refugees. About $165,000 for their care will be provided from funds given to the ICEM in 1952 by the United States for the special purpose of aiding Trieste refugees. As to the other refugees in Trieste, it is believed that the best solution would be permanent resettlement outside Europe, particularly in Australia, Canada and the United States. (New York Times, 2 November 1953)

See also items: 36-22; 36-27; 36-40; 36-41.

TRIESTE

36-40 After the war there were about 5,000 refugees from the Balkans in Trieste. Some of them managed to find a new place to live as a result of the efforts of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration. Australia, Venezuela, and Brazil have declared that they will adopt a new system of selection among refugees in Trieste; this applies, however, only to persons who are healthy and fit for work. The situation of 100 refugees who suffer from tuberculosis is a tragic one, and no permanent solution has been found to this problem. They are under the care of the International Committee of the Red Cross and through an agreement with the ICEM, they will be taken to Switzerland, where they will remain until their recovery, with a view to their emigration afterwards to other countries. (Basler Nachrichten, Basel, 9 November 1953)

36-41 As a result of an appeal to Governments to take refugees from Trieste, made by the Director of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, France, Switzerland, and Venezuela have responded and agreed to accept a considerable number of such refugees. Australia has made available sufficient resettlement

opportunities for every able-bodied person in the Trieste refugee population who can meet its normal immigration requirements; it is estimated that about 4,500 foreign refugees will emigrate by January 1954, will be employed in fruit-picking upon arrival, and will later be directed to other employment. Brazil has selected 45 refugees; Venezuela, 24; and Chile's Ministry of Foreign Affairs has authorized the issuance of 128 visas. France is accepting aged and "hard core" refugees, as has Switzerland, Belgium and Norway. Various voluntary agencies have succeeded in resettling 100 "hard core" cases and family members on an individual basis in Australia, Canada, Chile, Colombia and Brazil. (ICEM Press Release No. 59, 13 November 1953; Manchester Guardian, Manchester, England, 14 November 1953)

See also items: 36-2; 36-14; 36-39; 36-46.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

36-42 A group of 950 Indian women and children entered the Union of South Africa in September 1953 to join the heads of their families. A certain number of other Indian emigrants will be permitted to enter up to February 1954; after that date Indian immigration probably will be limited, since the Minister of the Interior has indicated that he will submit a law in order to end the Smuts-Gandhi agreement which authorized the entry into the Union of the wives of Indian nationals. (Lloyd Anversois, Antwerp, 18 September 1953)

36-43 Of the 24,026 persons who arrived in the Union of South Africa in August 1953, 14,142 were South African residents returning to the Union; of the remainder, 694 entered the Union on business visits, 7,580 on holiday, 167 as students, and 1,443 were immigrants. (South Africa Reports, 19 November 1953)

36-44 The appointment of a railway mission to recruit 2,300 railway workers in the Netherlands, Belgium, Western Germany and the United Kingdom has been announced by the South African Railways. The mission's task, which is expected to take a year, is to recruit 1,200 trainees to be employed as shunters, 900 trainees to be employed as firemen and 200 trainee plate-layers. (South Africa Reports, 19 November 1953)

See also items: 36-25; 36-33; 36-36.

UNITED KINGDOM

36-45 Two British brick firms have requested a contingent of 700 Italian kiln-workers; there are already 2,000 immigrant workers in their employ. (Il Sole, Milan, 7 October 1953)

36-46 The United Kingdom in May 1950 agreed to admit up to 2,000 displaced persons and refugees who were in the care of the International Refugee Organization; however, less than that number arrived, and therefore the Government has decided to admit the remainder of up to 700 persons by selection from among the refugees now within the mandate of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and presently in Germany, Austria and Trieste. There will be no age limit; continuing guarantees of accommodation and maintenance in the United Kingdom is being provided by voluntary organizations or by private persons, including persons who were themselves admitted to the United Kingdom as refugees. (United Nations Press Release RE/F/42; The Times, London, 13 October 1953; The Scotsman, Edinburgh, 13 October 1953)

See also items: 36-4; 36-5; 36-13, 36-16; 36-25; 36-36; 36-38; 36-44.

UNITED STATES

36-47 In an article entitled "Recent developments in immigration", appearing in the November 1953 issue of Labor Market, published by the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, particular reference is made to the temporary employment of foreign workers in seasonal agricultural activities and the general implementation of recent immigration acts and refugee legislation. In connexion with the former, the point is made that for many years the number of persons employed on farms has declined steadily, while the population has increased; however, the decline in numbers of farm workers and the increasing pressure for producing additional food was only partially offset by the rapid mechanization of farm operations. There was also an increase in the number of large commercial, factory-type farms employing large numbers of hired workers, on which workers are required for short

periods of intensive seasonal work. In the first three decades of the Twentieth Century, immigrants from Europe and Mexico and tenant farmers provided the seasonal workers needed for the production of cotton, fruit, citrus, sugar beets and cane. and vegetables. In the 1930's, the farm-to-city trend was temporarily reversed, but during and since World War II, many of the farm labourers of the '30's have been absorbed into non-farm jobs or have acquired farm ownership. The recruitment of domestic farm workers was not sufficient to offset the need for farm workers, and in 1942 arrangements were made with the Mexican Government, followed by similar arrangements with the governments of the British West Indies and Canada. to recruit workers for temporary employment on farms in the United States during seasons of peak activity. Since that time, workers have been brought into the United States every year under various arrangements with foreign governments to provide the seasonal labour force in areas where the need for such labour is demonstrated. During 1952, approximately 200,000 workers were recruited in Mexico, and they were employed in many different crops in 29 States, but the largest number were reported to have worked in the cotton harvest in Texas, New Mexico, Arkansas, California and Arizona. The remainder of the article deals with the importation laws for temporary aliens, quota and non-quota immigration, the administrative responsibilities of the Department of Labor under immigration legislation, including the refugee relief programme of 1953. (Labor Market, U.S. Department of Labor, November 1953)

36-48 A decision is expected in the near future as to whether British West Indian workers will be imported to work in California citrus groves. It is expected to have an important bearing on future arrangements with Mexico for the employment of that country's nationals in the United States. About 8,000 British West Indians were employed in the spring and fall of 1953 in the states of Connecituct, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Florida and Arkansas. The workers pay for their transportation one way, the employers pay for

the return trip; fifteen per cent of the earnings is deducted and deposited in their name or for the use of their families in the West Indies. If accepted for employment in California, it is expected that in the first year not more than 500 will be employed, althought the objective would be to provide year-round work on citrus and date farms, rather than seasonal work, in view of the travel distance. (New York Times, 29 November 1953)

36-49 The American ambassador to Italy has indicated that Italy's future would be brighter if an answer could be found to the question of its overpopulation. She pointed out that the problem does not stem from an excessive birth rate, which is lower than that of France and considerably lower than that of the Netherlands or the United States. The United States would help greatly, she stated, if it would take its fair share of the many Italians who wish to emigrate. (New York Herald Tribune, Paris Edition, 22 September 1953)

See also items: 36-12; 36-13; 36-14; 36-25; 36-27; 36-29; 36-38; 36-39.

VENEZUELA

36-50 During the period from 1 January 1953 to 31 July 1953, 12,668 Italians arrived in Venezuela, as against 7,935 for the corresponding period of 1952; this represents an increase in 1953 of 4,733. 412 persons returned to Italy between 1 January 1953 and 31 July 1953, as against 265 in the corresponding period of 1952; this represents an increase in 1953 of 147. (Italiani nel Mondo, Rome, 10 October 1953)

See also items: 36-14; 36-40; 36-41.